

Office in Phoenix, Black, Third Story

WHOLE NUMBER 487

Agricultural

the way, so we understood, that apples are, previous to cider being made. They are crushed or cut up in a machine kept solely in Switzerland for that purpose; then about two pounds weight is given to sheep morning and evening. It was portioned out to the sheep, as too much would disagree with them, being of a very heating nature. The butcher told me that it gave a very rich flavor to the meat. The Geneva mutton is noted for being highly flavored as any fine England or Wales.—*London Agricultural Gazette.*

and the rates of which they should be bought and sold:

A bushel of wheat, sixty pounds.
Of shelled corn, fifty-six pounds.
Of rye, fifty-six pounds.
Of oats, thirty-five pounds.
Of barley, forty-eight pounds.
Of potatoes, sixty pounds.
Of beans, sixty pounds.
Of bran, twenty pounds.
Of clover seed, sixty-two pounds.
Of timothy seed, forty-five pounds.
Of flax seed, fifty-five pounds.
Of hemp seed, forty-four pounds.
Of buckwheat, fifty-four pounds.
Of blue grass seed, fourteen pounds.

Of castor beans, forty-six pounds.
Of dried peaches, thirty-three pounds.
Of dried apples, twenty-four pounds.
Of onions, fifty-seven pounds.
Of salt, fifty pounds.

[From the London Times.]

Ireland—Agriculture and Commerce.

The following information is condensed from a commercial letter dated Belfast, Wednesday, and published in the Derry Standard of yesterday:

"Though the progress of harvest operations has been nearly all that would be wished, both as to the quantity of grain raised and the favorable condition in which it has been gathered in, no visible effect is yet perceptible in the trade of the country.—Somewhat we do not find any advance in mercantile confidence. Consumers seem afraid to purchase large stocks, and thus a sort of impolitic caution keeps business down to the lowest point. True it is, the Asiatic

plague sweeps on its way, bringing down hundreds of useful lives, and creating distress in the homes of numberless families. What one cause, no doubt, produces much of the inaction which presses so heavily on trade, not only in the north of Ireland, but throughout all the commercial relations of the United Kingdom. That destroyer tells, in language not to be mistaken, that the moral as well as the mercantile, the physical as well as the political, requires the hand of reform.

"The agricultural produce of this season in Ireland will fully realize £10,000,000 sterling above that of last year. Let a portion of that vast sum be expended in making more comfortable the homestead of laborers. Farmers and manufacturers, landowners and capitalists, are, one and all, far more interested in the health of the people around them than may appear to understand.

(Unhappily for you, there is no more to be said.)

the small flax crop, though occupying a much smaller space of ground than that of last season, is turning out so large in point of yield that the total produce will likely exceed that of the former year, and the quality of the fiber is very superior. The yarn trade has been so dull for some weeks that it may be feared, in a short time, it will become general. During the last six months mill-owners must have suffered very severely from the high prices of flax, of coal, and of waxes, as compared with the high prices current of linen yarns. Amid all the dullness prevalent in nearly every description of business, we find the public securities of the nation—consols, bank stock, and railway shares—in a very healthy condition; and, next, trade in general is not at all equal to what it was six weeks ago. At that time the linen manufacturers looked brighter, there was more spirit in the cotton trade, and, altogether, the commerce of the country exhibited every prospect of improvement.

"It is possible, however, that the lateness of the harvest may have much to do with the present depression; and, as the great mass of the cereals is now almost gathered in, hopes are entertained that the October trade will, in some degree, make up for present dullness. Coal has risen in price, and, to all appearances, will be high during the winter. Grain is about 1s. per 113lbs. above the rates of last week; still, markets are cheaper in Belfast than in Philadelphia. The way for next night's prime barrel of flour sold for 45 (say 39s. 4d. British) per barrel, and wheat was 3s. (3s. 5d. British) per bushel. Demand is more than equal to supply. Both in this city and in New York.

"Potatoes are very high in the Belfast markets, and, by retail prices, range from 4d. to 1d. per stone. Last week a vessel from the north of England brought a cargo of potatoes to our quay, and, at the same time, another ship was being laden with the vegetable called 'M'ullins, for our friends on the other side of the channel."